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S. Korean Voters Show Pent-Up Dissatisfaction with Chon's Rule; NKDP Emerges as Major Opposition Party

By Kim Jong Myong
PK Staff Reporter

Despite unfair electoral rules and the "government" campaign obstruction, the newly formed New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) scored impressive gains in the Feb. 12 "national assembly election", emerging as south Korea's major opposition party.

In the Feb. 12 election, voters chose two-thirds or 184 seats of the 276-seat "national assembly." The election rules that provide for the distribution of the additional 92 seats after the election – with 61 going to the party that has won the largest number of seats – virtually guaranteed a majority for Chon's Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Official results from south Korea's 92 constituencies, each of which returned two candidates, gave the DJP 87 seats, and the NKDP 50. So, the DJP gained 148 seats, a loss of three seats, and the NKDP became the second largest party with 67 seats.

It is not surprising that Chon's DJP retained a majority in the assembly. The country's electoral rules which were stacked against the opposition, the government's control of media and its huge political slush funds assured the DJP of a solid majority in the powerless body.

The election results are unlikely to affect Chon's hold on power since ultimate authority in south Korea rests with Chon, and the DJP maintains its majority and the "national assembly" will continue to rubber-stamp "government" initiatives.

The most significant result of the Feb. 12 election is, however, the spectacular rise of the vocally anti-"government" NKDP dedicated to the restoration of democracy to south Korea.

The emergence of the NKDP could mean a more vigorous and vociferous challenge to the junta led by Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

Election Results Refelct Popular Disaffection with Chon' Rule

The election results brought to the fore rising popular dissatisfaction with the "government" of Chon Du Hwan and his party.

The NKDP made a strong showing in south Korea's major cities of Seoul, Pusan, Inchon, Kwangju and Taegu, in many cases beating DJP candidates. The new party's showing was particularly impressive in the nation's capital. It captured 43.3 percent of the popular vote in Seoul compared with 27.3 percent for the DJP and NKDP candidates won seats in all of Seoul's 14 electoral districts.

Mr. Kim Dae Jung who returned to south Korea just four days before the election hailed the NKDP success as "a victory for the democratic forces" and said its success reflected "how great the people's ardent desire for democracy is."

"Through the election we have witnessed the astonishing potential of the people," said NKDP president Li Min Woo in a statement. "We will open a new era of democratization with today's victory as our basis," he added.

The results are considered all the more impressive since the NKDP was formally inaugurated in December, less than one month before the election period.

Li Min Woo, president of the NKDP, looks at the Feb. 13 issue of the national daily Chosun Ilbo. The headline says, "The NKDP Emerges as the Top Opposition Party."

Throughout the campaign NKDP candidates accused the "government" of "being dictatorial, corrupt and incompetent" and called for far-reaching democratic reforms. In a way, the NKDP's victory tells that south Korean voters strongly endorsed NKDP's claims. The fact that the balloting for the assembly drew 84.6 percent of the nation's 2.4 million elegible voters – the highest turnout in 27 years – show the strong grass-roots desire for changing the present military regime.

Kim Dae Jung Encourages New Party

Kim Dae Jung's return home on February 8 is now widely credited with increasing people's interest in the election and giving a boost to the opposition.

"Government" officials had been insisting Mr. Kim was a "political hasbeen" who had lost popular support during his years in exile. Li Jong Ryol, an analyst for the DJP, said: "We feel quite confident that Kim's impact on the election will be minimal." **(Time, Feb. 14, 1985)**

(Continued on page 8)

Campaigning in the Rain

The Feb. 12 election drew much attention from south Korean voters. A sea of umbrellas is formed as 10,000 attended a joint campaign speech rally held at a middle school in Seoul.

S. Korean Boats Seized By Pyongyang

Son Song Pil, Chairman of th DPRK Red Cross sent a telephone notice on Feb. 9 to Ryu Chang Sung, his south Korean counterpart, noting that two unidentiffied boats of south Korea were seized after illegally intruding into the north Korean territorial waters and are now undergoing investigation, according to a KCNA report.

He told Mr. Ryu that the masters and crewmen of two boats, "Kwangnam No. 12" and "Tongju No.2" admitted and apologized for the charge.

Mr. Son requested necessary data as to their identification of fishermen for an early conclusion of the investigation.

He said, "Feeling regret at the fact that such undesirable incident took place again this time, I hope your side will speedily hand over personal data of the crewmen required by the organ concerned of our side." **(See related article on page 2)**

According to information from a DPRK organ concerned, at around 14 hours 30 minutes Feb. 5, two unidentified boats of the south Korean side illegally intruded into the territorial waters of the north Korean side up to 38 degrees, 12 minutes and 30 seconds north latitude, 123 degrees and 45 minutes east longitude, to be seized by a DPRK naval patrol boat.

Earlier on Jan. 22, south Korean naval vessels attempted to detain on the high seas of the north Korean East Sea two fishing boats of the DPRK on their way home after catching fish in the Indian Ocean for a long period, according to a KCNA report.

The south Korean gunboats Nos. 916 and 756 blocked the route of the DPRK boats "Chungsong 524-1 and 524-2" when they reached the area 35 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 49 minutes east longitude, 40 miles off the Japanese shore, and attempted to take the flashing boats to south Korea, firing more than 100 rounds of ammunition on three occasions from 7 hours 10 minutes to 8 hours 50 minutes that morning, according to a radio message from the boats.

At that time, south Korean naval vessels approached the boats up to 100 metres and demanded north Korean seamen through loudspeakers to turn out to the deck, hold up their hands and the ships to Pusan.

The message also said Japanese planes flew from the sky and obstructed the normal navigation of the boats.

The crews of the DPRK fishing boats returned to Chongjin port on the morning of January 25 in safety and met the press, giving detailed accounts of the insident.

EDITORIAL

Rough Sailing Ahead for Chon

With the results of the Feb. 12 "national assembly" election, the military junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan has got some rough sailing ahead of them. Although the electoral rules were heavily in favor of Chon's Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) formed just December last emerged as south Korea's major opposition party, gaining 67 seats in the assembly. The DJP lost 3 seats.

The NKDP's success reflects how great the people's desire for democracy is. If the NKDP continues to stage democratic campaigns more actively taking the lead in the opposition forces, the "national assembly", though a powerless institution, could become a forum for debate for south Korea's political future.

During the election campaign, NKDP candidates labeled the "regime" of Gen. Chon Du Hwan "a military dictatorship" and demanded a new investigation into financial scandals involving high-ranking political figures and the May 1980 Kwangju uprising in which some 2,000 people were slaughtered, and put up a frontal confrontation with the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The emergence of the real opposition party encouraged the majority of voters to endorse the new party.

In addition, the homecoming of Mr. Kim Dae Jung from the United States gave strong encouragement to the south Korean people who are desirous of democracy.

Some observers say that the fact that the DJP maintained a solid majority with little change in its strength shows that the people wanted stability rather than democratic reforms.

But the main point in the Feb. 12 election is that the NKDP dedicated to the restoration to democracy and opposition to the military dictatorship gained "a great victory" in defiance of restrictive conditions.

Election rules of south Korea are skewed decisively in favor of a ruling party, while vote-buying and intimidation by a "government" party are common to south Korean elections. "This may be the most corrupt election we have ever had. The government has had to do all sorts of illegal things to assure its victory," charged the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, one of south Korea's most vocal dissident figures.

The election was held under the condition, with 14 most powerful politicians, including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil, still on a political blacklist. This small group included virtually all the important figures who could pose a serious challenge to Chon's military-backed regime.

The NKDP's victory achieved in this situation directly refelcts the people's demand for wider democratic reforms and against the military dictatorship.

All opposition parties should continue to fight for a full democracy in the country.

The Reagan administration appears to have taken a great interest in Mr. Kim Dae Jung's safe return and democratic reforms in south Korea.

But, Reagan is actually not interested in human rights or the democratic process in south Korea. His decision to allow Mr. Kim to leave the United States is aimed at checking mounting anti-American sentiments among the south Korean people.

We think that the NKDP's impressive victory is the only one step forward in south Korean people's goal to a democratic south Korea.

We urge the NKDP to fight for a full restoration of democracy to south Korea, rallying all the democratic forces into one.

KCNA Publishes Report on Investigation into S. Korean Boats' Intrusions into Waters of N. Korea

The Korean Central News Agency on February 8 published the following report on the investigation into unidentified south Korean boats apprehended in the waters of the north Korean side on the West Sea on February 5:

The competent organ of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has carried out an investigation into the unidentified south Korean boats apprehended in the waters of our side on the West Sea on February 5.

According to it, they are "Kwangnam No. 12" (88.47 tons) and "Tongju No. 2" (99.97 tons) of south Korea with 21 crewmen on board, all told.

The boats left Inchon Port on December 25 last year and engaged themselves in fishing in the area of the Kyokryolbi islands before entering Anhung Port on January 22 this year for their engine troubles. After repairing their engines they left Anhung Port on January 31 and resumed fishing in the area of the Kyokryolbi islands till 4 hours on February 2.

Later they continued fishing, sailing in the direction of northwest of Taechong Island till it reached at last the area of the south Korean "fishing limit line."

According to the statements of south Korean crewmen, if any boat wanted to catch fish in the area, it should apply to the south Korean competent organ in advance for "a registered number of approval" and when it arrived at the spot of operation, it should report to a south Korean naval ship and a patrol boat of the coastal police and regularly report to them about its position.

But the crews of "Kwangnam No. 12" and "Tongju No. 2" did not go through any of these procedures and were not placed under the control of south Korean naval ships or patrol boats of the coastal police when they were engaged in fishing in the area of the "fishing limit line."

So those ships could continue fishing, sailing north after crossing the last line of the "fishing limit line" without any control, and intruded deep into the waters of our side up to 38 degrees 12 minutes 30 seconds north latitude and 123 degrees 45 minutes east longitude on February 5.

At that time a naval patrol boat of our Korean People's Army discovered these unidentified boats and immediately signalled them to stop. But the south Korean boats refused to comply with this and tried to flee.

This was why the naval patrol boat of our Korean People's Army took a self-defensive measure to seize the two south Korean boats which had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side.

Ok Gwang Sok, owner of the boat "Kwangnam No. 12", and Pak Sang Yong, master of "Tongju No. 2", and other south Korean crewmen, while telling these facts in the first investigation, frankly confessed that they had illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side and entreated the organ concerned of the DPRK to leniently deal with them.

This notwithstanding, the south Korean puppets through their "statement" and "announcement" are now grossly distorting the fact as if we had "kidnapped" the south Korean boats on the high seas and maliciously slandering us.

Having caused the "incident" by themselves, they are even premeditatedly kicking up the anti-communist, anti-DPRK racket with it as an excuse, seeking also the despicable aim to divert elsewhere the attention of people opposing the puppet national assembly "elections".

But the south Korean puppets are making a gross miscalculation. As the south Korean crewmen themselves confessed their crime, the manoeuvrings of the puppets came to convince no one. After all, curses came home to roost.

Our organ concerned is now paying attention to the insincere act of the south Korean puppets in using this "incident" in a premeditated way from its first moment in the anti-communist, anti-DPRK campaign, ignoring the undeniable fact that the south Korean boats intruded deep into the territorial waters of our side.

The organ concerned of our side is continuing its investigation.

Vacation of Farmers in Korea

Rest homes in Korea are these days crowded with agricultural working people who are spending joyous holidays.

Farmers' winter vacation begins from early December and ends mid-February every year.

Farmers' vacation has been provided under the deep solicitude of President Kim Il Sung.

He personally set the period of vacation so that agricultural working people might spend their holidays in winter at rest homes built at scenic spots including Mt. Kumgang, a world-renowned scenic spot.

As a result, agricultural working people of Korea spend their joyous holidays in winter every year after summing up the year's farming.

During the vacation they make a trip to various places including the revolutionary sites and swap their experience gained in applying the Juche method of farming.

They also have mountain climbing and various amusement and sports events.

The state bears full expenses for the round trip and vacation of farmers just as it does for factory and office workers.

In recent years places of culture and recreation have been built up better at rest homes in different parts of the country thanks to the solicitude of Mr. Kim Jong Il to make the vacation of farmers more joyous and pleasant.

14,000-Ton Cargo Ship Launched

14,000-ton cargo ship "Cholsanbong Chongnyonho," has been launched at the Chongjin shipyard.

This cargo ship is a gift of loyalty presented by the school youth and children across the country to the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The WPK Central Committee sent a congratulatory message to the workers and youth of the Chongjin shipyard who have performed feats in the building of "Cholsanbong Chongnyonho" and the school youth and children throughout the country.

A meeting was held on February 7 on the spot to convey the message of the Party Central Committee and launch the ship.

DPRK Red Cross Sends Telephone Notice to S. Korean Counterpart

Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telephone notice on February 9 to Ryu Chang Sun, President of the South Korean Red Cross, in connection with the fact that two unidentified boats of south Korea were seized after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the north Korean side and are now undergoing investigation.
The notice says:

According to information from an organ concerned of our side, at around 14 hours 30 minutes February 5, two unidentified boats of your side illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side up to 38 degrees, 12 minutes and 30 seconds north latitude, 123 degrees and 45 minutes east longitude, to be seized and are now undergoing investigation.

The intrusion of the boats of your side deep into the territorial waters of our side has been made clear by the fact that the masters of the boat "Kwangnam No. 12" and the boat "Tongju No. 2" and other crewmen admitted it by themselves and apologized for their crime in the course of the first investigation.

The organ concerned of our side, saying that the crewmen and ships seized this time would be sent back as in the past if it is made clear that they are fishermen and fishing boats engaged in fishing and their crime was not an intentional one, demands necessary data on the names, dates of birth, addresses, occupation and family relations, etc. of the crewmen of your side for an early conclusion of the investigation.

Feeling regret at the fact that such undesirable incident took place again this time, I hope your side will speedily hand over personal data of the crewman required by the organ concerned of our side.

Chongsan Cooperative Farm Greets 25th Anniversary of Presidential On-the-Spot Guidance to Farm

Korea's well-known Chongsan Cooperative Farm is located some 20 kilometers away from Pyongyang to Nampo.

The farmers there are now pushing ahead with immediate farming preparations with a determination to reap bumper crops again this year which greets the 25th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance to the farm.

Chongsan-*ri* is a historic place where President Kim Il Sung created the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and Chongsan-*ri* method.

With a far-reaching plan to build Chongsan-*ri* into a model of communist countryside he wisely directed the village.

Notably, his 10 odd day long on-the-spot guidance of Chongsan-*ri* in February 1960 was of great historic significance in the development of the nation's agriculture as a whole.

In his speech "For Correct Management of the Socialist Agriculture" at the general membership meeting of the party organization of Chongsan-*ri* on February 8, 1960, President Kim Il Sung comprehensively expounded the problems of concentrating all efforts on farming, raising the level of planning and strictly observing the socialist principle of distribution and all other problems arising in the correct management of the socialist agriculture.

Thanks to his on-the-spot guidance given on more than 80 occasions, his programmatic teachings of one hundred and scores of occasions and constant solicitude, Chongsan-*ri* has turned into a developed modern socialist countryside.

After the cease-fire the first agricultural cooperative was formed there by 16 families with 3 ploughs and an ox.

The village with sterile land in the past had produced 2 tons of rice at best from each hectare of paddy-fields.

Today it has turned into a big family with more than 1,000 farmers, a modern agricultural production base with over 120 tractors and trucks, scores of harvesters, 80 odd rice-transplanting machines and more than 1,000 trailing farm machines of scores of kinds.

The average per hectare rice yield reached 8.2 tons already in 1980.

Each member household's share of distribution has grown more than 10 times over the last 25 years.

Chongsan-*ri* which had only three tile-roofed houses in the pre-liberation days has now well-appointed dwelling houses for more than 700 families. The village looks like a town.

The farm has upwards of 300 agro-engineers and associate engineers. Almost all the farmers know how to drive tractors and other modern farm machines.

Chongsan-*ri* which had not a single middle school before the country's liberation has now a farm college and schools at all levels.

The people in Chongsan-*ri* are enjoying a civilized life in a modern socialist village which is taking on the looks of a town.

Note:

The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and the Chongsan-*ri* method are the embodiment and development of the revolutionary mass line, which is the tradition of the party, in conformity to the new realities of socialist construction. The essentials of the Chongsan-*ri* method are that the higher organ helps the lower, the superior assists his inferiors, and always goes down to work places to gain grasp of the actual conditions there and to find correct solutions to problems, and gives priority to political work or work with people in all activities to give full play to the conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses so as to ensure the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks.

Chongsan-*ri* method proved itself to be the most excellent method of work, systematizing the basic principles and methods of revolutionary guidance covering the following issues: Priority to political work, organic combination of political and economic work, closer ties between leadership and the masses, combination of the general and the particular in guidance, search for scientific methods on the basis of a concrete analysis of the realities, general control over work, correct selection of work in order of priority, concentration of efforts on the central link in the chain of work.

Its Anniversary Commemorated In Pyongyang

A meeting was held in Chongsan-*ri* on February 7 to mark the 25th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's historic on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-*ri*.

The meeting was attended by Li Gun Mo, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief Secretary of the Nampo Municipal Party Committee, leading officials of local party, power and economic organs and agricultural working people.

In his report, Choe Ryong Su, chief secretary of the Kangso district, Nampo municipality, committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said:

Chongsan-*ri* has turned into a communist modern village with the Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method brilliantly applied and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions powerfully promoted. Production has grown rapidly 3.2 times in grain, 5.6 times in vegetables, 40 times in fruits, 10 times in meat and 6.4 times in cocoons in 1984 as against 1959.

Such a wonder is not confined to Chongsan-*ri*. Great changes have taken place in all rural villages across the country. The Chongsan-*ri* spirit and method has been applied in all domains including agriculture, industry, education and culture with the result that a great upswing has been effected in our country.

40 Years Since Liberation

Korea in Its Youthful Prime (1)

Koreans Leading Abundant Life on Basis Of Independent Economy

Pak Il Bun
Special to The People's Korea

Korea marks the 40th anniversary of its liberation this year. Since its liberation, a prosperous socialist Korea has been established thanks to the untiring efforts of President Kim Il Sung and the Korean people, and now the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is vibrant with life for a more affluent and peaceful future under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Beginning with this issue, we will carry a series of articles to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation:

Country of Miracle

It is 40 years since Korea was liberated. If it is compared to a man's life, it may be said to be in its youthful prime. Korea was liberated by getting rid of 36 years of long and dark Japanese colonial rule. However, because of the aggressive war launched by the Americans, its territory was razed to the ground and a heavy blow was dealt to industry which had begun to be built with difficulty.

After the liberation, its nation-building work started from scratch, but now Korea had to start again at a far greater disadvantage.

However, the Korean people revived like a phoenix each time. They established a model country of socialism on the soil of their fatherland, a country of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

10 Long-Range Goals

With the successful completion of the Second Seven-Year Plan, Korea is now wrestling with the 10 long-term objectives of socialist economic construction which the Korean people aim to attain by the end of the 1980s. This epoch-making goal is to increase gross industrial output 3.1 times within the 1980s over 1980 or perhaps 1,000 times over 1946, the year immediately after the liberation.

When this goal is attained, the output of major industrial products per capita including electric power and steel will reach the comparable levels of Japan and West Germany.

Moreover, the self-sustaining foundations of the country's economy are superior to those in other countries. For exmaple, Japan ranks first in steel and car production in the world but they depend on other countries for the supply of important resources including oil and energy.

On the other hand, Korea has been basically self-sufficient in the supply of natural resources and energy since the liberation up to now. As a result, its general self-sufficiency rate is 75 percent, and its self-sufficiency in machinery reaches 98 percent. Thus, its economic basis is extremely powerful.

But this policy line of self-reliance does not mean that it refuses to accept any resources, manufactures or technology from other countries. It is ready to introduce things which Korea does not have and superior technology from foriegn countries.

A beauty parlor in Pyongyang crowded with customers.

The Joint Venture Law enforced in September last year showed its positive attitude in article 1 which states its readiness: "to expand and develop economic and technical interchange and cooperation with many countries of the world." An agreement on Franco-Korean joint venture management was already signed with the Campenon Bernard Construction Company of France regarding the project of building a high-rise hotel in Pyongyang city.

The more trade and interchange with foreign countries deepen, the more will be the number of foreigners to visit Korea. For the convenience of foreigners, Korea operates special restaurants and stores in Pyongyang where they can make purchases in foreign currency, while golf courses for foreigners are making. Thus economy of Korea will develop steadily, deepening exchange with every country.

Korea Ranks First in Food Production per Unit Area

We may say that Korea is most successful in agriculture in the world including socialist and capitalist countries.

In the early 1970s, Korea became a food-exporting country, exporting grains, including 500,000 tons of rice to over 20 countries. Last year Korea had a record harvest of 10 million tons of grain. The yield of rice per hectare reached 7.9 tons in 1979 and 8.2 tons in 1982, the highest level in the world. Korea harvested 10 million tons of grain from 2 million hectares of cultivated land last year. Its grain production per unit area is approaching a limit. Therefore, at present Korea is grappling with the project of reclaiming 300,000 hectares of land from tideland and the project of improving 200,000 hectares of land. If these projects are completed, Korea will be able to successfully attain the goal of 15 million tons of grain.

Today, many countries, including African countries, are eagerly seeking ways to solve the problems of food shortage and agricultural crises. The fact that Korea which was once under colonial rule, has succeeded in agriculture, is a great inspiration to these countries.

(To be continued)

Pyongyang Accuses Washington of Arms Buildup

Rodong Sinmun, organ of CC of the WPK, dated Feb. 9 in a commentary denounced the United States for having allotted $228 million of military sales loans for fiscal 1986 to be used in reinforcing the equipment of the south Korean army.

The author of the commentary titled "Reckless Arms Buildup" summarily said:

The U.S. branting of military sales loans to south Korea is a violation of the Armistice Agreement prohibiting the introduction into Korea of reinforcing equipment.

The United States has so far advertized that it hopes the preservation of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the improvement of north-south relations through dialogue.

But its action does not accord with its statement.

The arms buildup stepped up by the U.S. in south Korea is a basic factor in endangering peace and increasing the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

The United States must stop supplying the Chon junta with military equipment to instigate them to confrontation with us.

A sure guarantee for the preservation of peace in Korea lies not in preaching a "balance of forces" and reinforcing military equipment but in replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopting a non-aggression declaration between north and south and removing the military confrontation between them.

If armed clashes break out in Korea, they will not be beneficial to the United States itself.

156 Stinger Missiles

The United States plans to introduce 156 "Stinger" missiles into south Korea in the fiscal 1985 ending this September, according to a radio report from Seoul.

According to a report submitted by the U.S. Defence Department to Congress, the Reagan Administration allotted 12.9 million dollars for this plan in the budget.

The anti-air raid "Stinger" missiles were reported to be deployed at U.S. Air Force bases in south Korea.

Meanwhile, Washington decided to give the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon military sales loan amounting $228 million in the fiscal 1986.

1,700 Light Infantrymen to Be Mobilized in 1986

The United States will hurl some 1,700 light infantrymen of its Seventh Infantry Division into south Korea along with a huge force of other services in a bid to prepare for the "Team Spirit 86" war game slated for next year, according to a report submitted by Pentagon to Congress.

The division is an ill-famed one assuming the character of "mobile task force" created by Pentagon in the fiscal 1984-1985.

They advertize that this division is capable of undertaking "Blitzkrieg" in any place.

Planning this war rehearsal, the U.S. did not conceal their wild design to attack on the north raving "strong American presence in Northeast Asia is necessary."

— "Team Spirit 85" —

Newest Type Weapons Introduced to Stage Provocative Military Exercises

The first cargo of trucks, aircraft and military equipment was sealifted from the U.S. to south Korea on Feb. 9 by the 29,673-ton U.S. Naval Ship Bellatrix for the on-going Washington-Seoul joint war game Team Spirit 85, south Korean papers reported on Feb. 10.

The sealifted included 67 helicopters and 1,002 trucks and jeeps.

Also arriving in south Korea on the same day was the first contingent of more than 100 Tropic Lightning field forces who will participate in its aggressive ground maneuvers.

The soldiers, armed with full gear, left for the central forward region where the field training operation are scheduled for a simulated attack on the DPRK in conformity with an idea of "air-land battle doctrine" drawn up in August 1982.

The U.S. Air Force's Military Airlift Command plans to fly approximately 340 missions to bring troops and equipment, including some 5,000 soldiers of Hawaii's 25th Division, to south Korea for the largest scale joint military exercise in the Western countries, the papers said.

In the provocative "Team Spirit 85" war game which stalled the north-south Red Cross and economic dialogue about 38,000 U.S. augmentation personnel of all services and thousands of tons of cargo from Pacific bases and the U.S. mainland to south Korea joined some 160,000 U.S. and south Korean soldiers.

"Copper Head" Firing Exercise

American troops present in south Korea to join "Team Spirit 85" staged a "demonstration firing" of "Copper Head", a new-type weapon, in the central region of the front, on Feb. 5, a south Korean radio reported from Seoul on Feb. 8.

The exercise was watched by Gen. William J. Livsey, commander of the U.S. troops in south Korea, and many ranking officers of the U.S. and south Korean military forces.

This deadly weapon which determines and aims at targets with the help of laser is reported to have been deployed in the units of the American troops stationed in south Korea.

25th Infantry Division Hurled

The U.S. 25th Infantry Division was hurled into south Korea to be mobilized in the "Team Spirit 85" war game on the morning of Feb. 6, according to a radio report from Seoul. It is reported that these armed forces had been airlifted to an air force base in south Korea from Hawaii and were immediately sent to an "operation bases."

The 25th division is an ill-famed unit thrown into the "Team Spirit" joint miliatry rehearsal and in the Korean War.

"OV-10" to Be Deployed

The United States is contemplating the introduction into south Korea of 16 latest type planes "OV-10" to control the airspace above the front, south Korean papers reported on Feb. 8.

These warplanes to be introduced into south Korea under the name of "replacing" the existing ones are reported to be brought there from the air-force bases in Hawaii and California by autumn beginning March when the "Team Spirit 85" joint military exercises are under way.

A U.S. Air Force spokesman said that the officials in Washington D.C. announced the redistribution of the forward air control aircraft.

The OV-10, nicknamed "Bronco," is used for a variety of missions including observation, armed reconnaissance, rescue, limited ground attack, gunfire, spotting for ground forces, target marking, liaison and utility functions, the papers said.

F-4E Fighters to Be Transferred

The U.S. Defence Department notified Congress on Feb. 5 to transfer south Korea four F-4E jet fighters, AP reported from Washington.

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

5,600 Technicians Jobless

Some 5,700 construction technicians in south Korea have gone jobless with no hope for employment, according to the south Korean paper Hankook Kyongje Sinmun.

Last year alone, over 2,100 construction technicians, or above 30 percent of its beginners, joined the army of the unemployed.

The worsening recession is reported to be the cause of such unemployment.

Their unemployment is expected to grow more serious, the paper said.

Fishermen Demonstrate In Seoul

Some 600 fishermen in Sosan County, South Chungchong Province, staged a demonstration on Jan. 31 at the headquarters of the south Korean comprador company Hyundae Industry in Seoul, enraged at its playing havoc with their laver cultivation, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Saying that the Hyundae company had spoilt their laver with 3.8 million dollars by starting public works and left them without a menas of livelihood, they strongly called for compensation for the loss.

Some 200 riot police were let loose to disperse them.

Forged Notes Circulates

Forged 10,000-won and 500-won notes are in vogue in south Korea these days, causing a stir.

The south Korean police headquarters, getting no clue to the source of the counterfeit notes, is now kicking up quite a row, offering a prize of 3 million won, according to a report from Seoul.

"Hanguk Bank," much upset, is advertising "how to identify" the forged money.

Tuition Fees Risen Up

Entering this year the south Korean authorities has jerked up the tuition fee and membership fee for academic associations for university students and post-graduates in south Korea respectively 3 and 2.8 per cent, the south Korean daily Chungang Ilbo reported.

This has brought the annual registration fees for each university student to 868,000-1,193,000 won ($1,045-1,437) and that for a graduate student to 1,347,000 won ($1,622).

The south Korean authorities are contemplating a 5 per cent increase or registration fees for students at south Korean specialized universities.

The moves to raise school expenses will deprive an increasing number of poor youngsters of the opportunity of learning.

◀ A truck rolls out of the U.S. Naval Ship Bellatrix while American troops help unload miliary equipment shortly after the cargo vessel made the first cargo sealift from Hawaii to Pusan on Feb. 9 for the Washington-Seoul joint war game "Team Spirit 85." (The Korea Times photo)

Truck Drivers Stage Sit-Down Strike

More than 2,500 truck drivers staged an all night sit-down strike in Seoul on Feb. 9 in demand of the right to existence, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Claiming that they cannot subsist on the monthly wages of 100,000 won, less than one fifth of the minimum living cost, the drivers strongly called for an improvement of the present wage system under which they are forced to be enrolled in the transport companies for harsher exploitation and issue of a private license to them.

The south Korean authorities mobilized over 100 strong combat police and gas trucks to encircle and threaten them.

But the drivers are reportedly deeping up their struggle.

But the drivers kept up their struggle, demanding negotiations with the transport ministry.

Meanwhile more than 500 truck drivers waged a sit-down strike in front of the building of the transport ministry on Feb. 1.

"Miracle of Vulnerable Han River": Magazine

The U.S. weekly magazine "Business Week" carried an article entitled "Miracle of Vulnerable Han River" exposing the seriously ailing south Korean economy.

The magazine wrote:

The south Korean economy has structural imbalance.

The most serious problem facing south Korea is a population problem.

It should provide jobs to 500,000 people every year.

If the economy fails to employ them, it will certainly create the possibility of the outbreak of such a powerful student demonstration as that toppled the Syngman Rhee "regime".

The magazine observed if the present "regime" severely treat the debt-incurring plutocrats, it will cause the bankruptcy of their enterprises and endanger foreign credit.

And failure to control the comprador monopolies would also bring grave consequences, the influential magazine noted, and continued:

If the monopolies continue to enjoy privileges, it will hinder the development of the medium and small enterprises and, at the same time, trigger off the resentment of the middle classes who are well informed of the actual wealth and power of the monopolies.

Pointing out that the south Korean export is also confronted with obstacles, it added:

South Korea is increasingly dependent upon the United States for its marketing as the European countries and Japan are putting more restrictions on the south Korean exports. South Korea will find itself in a tight fix if U.S. market will not be available.

Chon's Suppressive Measures for "Elections"

In spite of the fact that Chon Du Hwan totally controlled "opposition" parties and mass media, he was compelled to take a series of suppressive measures as the strong opposition New Korea Democratic Party won 50 seats and Kim Dae Jung, influential dissident leaders, returned to south Korea to restore democracy.

Follows a roundup of the recent suppressive steps of the Chon junta aimed at winning "victory" in the "elections":

1,650 Policemen on Round-the-Clock Duty

The south Korean authorities mobilized more than 1,650 plainclothes and combat policemen embraced in the so-called "crime-prevention mobile corps" organized with the "national assembly elections" at hand, the south Korean paper Dong-A Ilbo reported on Jan. 10.

The armed policemen aboard about 100 buses installed with wireless apparatus were deployed for 24 hours in the residential quarters, "ready to move instantly."

According to a radio report from Seoul, the Chon junta ordered 23 police stations in the city to arrest over 60,600 "wanted persons."

Threat to Demonstrators

The south Korean "minister of justice" in his special talk issued on Feb. 6 on the massive anti-"government" and anti-"Democratic Justice Party" demonstrations of the students and people in Seoul on the previous day branded as "violence and turbulence" and blustered "strong legal steps" would be taken against them, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On the same day, the "minister of education" declared students' massive demonstrations absolutely "unpardonable" and threatened that "severe school rules" would be applied to supress them.

"Warning" to 2,358 Students

The south Korean authorities expelled or issued "warning" to 2,358 students at 4 universities and colleges in Pusan on Feb. 5 in a bid to bar the anti-"government" movement of students, according to a radio report from Seoul.

On the same day they disciplined 686 students at Yonsei University in Seoul and expelled 124 students and issued "warning" to 419 others at Kyongnam University in South Kyongsang Province.

81,000 Police for Ballots

Over 81,000 police were mobilized to rake up "votes" in the "national assembly elections", according to a radio report from Seoul.

Making atmosphere of terror, the south Korean authorities mobilized some 43,000 police in guarding ballot boxes, over 28,000 in guarding ballot counting offices and more than 10,000 in carrying ballot boxes.

The police are mobilized were reportedly equipped with pistols, carbines, gas sprayers and even walkie-talkies.

Repressive Orders Issued

Repressive orders were issued one after another on Feb. 12 when the "national assembly elections" were held in south Korea, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The south Korean "home ministry" put the whole police forces on "emergency duty" and issued an emergency order to them to immediately mete out criminal punishment to acts opposing the "elections" and severely deal with them by the law.

Meanwhile, the "supreme procurator's office" on the same day instructed all the procurators throughout south Korea to "arrest and detain all criminals opposing the elections as criminals caught redhanded."

Feb. 12 "Elections" Farce

The south Korean "election system" is an anti-popular one which can be found in that the workers, peasants and the rest of popular masses and especially young people of the new generation are deprived of the right to "elect."

At the time of the "presidential and national assembly elections" in 1981, over 1.7 million young people aged 18 and 19 were barred from taking part in the "elections" and 11.8 million young and middle-aged people accounting for 57 percent of the entire "electorate" were deprived of the right to "be elected" due to the age limit.

The south Korean "election law" stipulates that a "presidential" candidate should have lived for more than 5 years in a certain place, thus excluding from "elections" numerous jobless people who can hardly have a fixed residence and those who left their farm villages and even democratic figures (such as Kim Dae Jung).

The "deposit system" and "political party nomination system" also serve the purpose of depriving broad segments of people and democratic figures of the right to "be elected."

Under the so-called "deposit system" candidates should contribute necessary "election funds."

Therefore, if one is to be a candidate for "national assemblyman," he or she has to donate 7 million-15 million won ($8,500-18,200).

No genuine representative of the south Korean people has ever been seated or has ever been able to take a seat in the "national assembly" or "presidential" chair through "elections".

This proves in anti-popular nature of the "elections" in south Korea.

Its nature finds a more salient expression in that the people are not allowed to directly express their fair opinion under the "indirect presidential election system."

The junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan prevent the people from expressing their will by applying the "relatively majority vote system" and "proportional representation system" in determining "winners".

The current deceptive "election" system is such that the political party which wins the largest number of house seats in the district constituencies will be given 61 seats in the national constituency, or two-thirds of the total 92 with the remaining 31 seats will be shared by parties which produce more than five successful candidates in districts in proportion to the number of seats.

Then, the system is automatically to give the stable majority to the ruling "Democratic Justice Party" in the "elections."

All the "Democratic Justice Party" members of the "national assembly" who are "elected" by the "proportional representation system" are, without exception, those who played their active parts in ensuring Chon's seizure of power or from the military establishment.

The "elections" in south Korea cause a pandemonium in which unprecedented irregularities, repression are practised by dint of power and money.

Human Rights Groups Call Upon Restoration of Democracy in S. Korea

Fundamental institutional changes need to be made to restore democracy in south Korea, says a joint document described as "Comprehensive Human Rights Report on the Chon Regime" released on February 6 by the International League for Human Rights and the International Human Rights Law Group in the United States, according to a foreign press report.

The document calls for allowing freedom of the press, workers' rights and free and fair elections in south Korea.

Turning to the south Korean junta's fascist political repression, it says:

Principal opposition leaders, including Kim Dae Jung, remain barred from politics and are targets of "government" harassment.

The "government" in 1980 banned 700 journalists, closed 172 periodicals.

The "government" has tough labor laws to suppress strikes, collective action or independent unions' ability to be organized, and student demonstrators are routinely harassed or imprisoned.

On the same day the two groups recommended that Reagan take steps to promote real democratic reforms in south Korea and not merely cosmetic changes.

Moscow Attacks Suppression in Seoul

Soviet news agency Tass on Feb. 11 issued an anlyst's article headlined "Whom Is Washington Patronizing?" condemning the outrages committed by the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan in connection with the "national assembly elections" at hand.

Noting that suppression, arbitrariness and lawlessness which are always characteristic of the ruling method of the south Korean "regime" became most vicious in the final stage of the "election" campaign in south Korea, it continued:

The south Korean police under the patronage of Washington savagely beat people who turned out to an airport for meeting democratic figure Kim Dae Jung upon his return to south Korea from abroad.

An official statement of the U.S. State Department that Kim Dae Jung's return to south Korea "would cause no trouble" proved to be a lie.

Kim Dae Jung was severely beaten and several American human rights champions including congressmen accompanying him were also roughed up by the police.

A spokesman of the White House announced that there would be no change in the plan of the White House concerning Chon Du Hwan's trip to the United States slated for April despite the Seoul incident.

Through the "national assembly election" farce Washington and those under its patronage in Seoul tried to make the "regime" engrossed in suppression and arbitrariness appear more authoritative.

The DPR of Korea Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (19)

(Continued from the No. 1,229 issue)

INTERNATIONAL SCALE OF JUCHE

At the banquet given in honour of his 70th birthday, President Kim Il Sung said to Heads of State and leaders of foreign delegations who had come to Pyongyang.

"I consider it a great honour and happiness to have many excellent comrades-in-arms and friends like you in different parts of the world.

"We highly value amity with and duties towards international comrades-in-arms and friends and the progressive people around the world, and will strive to promote them....

"The might of the people lies precisely in the might of their unity. Their united force is unconquerable either in a country or on a worldwide scale. If they firmly maintain *Chajusong* and develop a powerful joint struggle in close unity, the peoples of non-aligned nations and all newly-emerging countries will be able to isolate and weaken the imperialist forces, succeed in thwarting their aggressive and interventionist moves...."

The might of the DPRK finds expression in its firm stand to defend its *Chajusong* and sovereignty no matter what imperialism may attack it from anywhere. On this basis the DPRK intends to reunify the country.

Let's have a scanning view of "pre-liberation" and "post-liberation" history of Korea.

The Korean nation that has unique homogeneity and peculiarities was placed under foreign rule most cruel in the world for nearly 40 years and ravaged by the aggression and unprecedented vandalism in the 1950's which exacted a toll of hundreds of thousands of lives from it.

The damages were unaccountably great but thanks to the energetic guidance of President Kim Il Sung the DPRK succeeded in rehabilitation and has come to rank among the most developed countries. This is a process of hewing out an original road of the nation, which we call Juche in a word.

The successes attained in the construction of contemporary Korea intrigue Heads of State and political and economic workers of foreign countries who are trying to find in them the "prescriptions" for the development of their own countries.

Chajusong which seeks economic wealth and upsurge and puts stress on finding out "social justice", the source of actual reconciliation among nations is arousing the admiration and respect of great powers. Anyway, *Chajusong* leads the people who are placed under the dominating pressure of imperialism to probe into and realize, on the global scale, the genuine non-alignment that will help them establish their sovereignty in future.

Such overwhelming aspiration for attaining independence, sovereignty and non alignment of genuine political and socio-economic foundations is seen above all in the formation of committees for the study of the Juche idea.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The correctness of the Juche idea advocated by our Party is now widely known to the world, and it is finding an echo among large numbers of people."

For instance, the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea was set up in New Delhi, India, in September 1980 and its counterpart in Latin America earlier in February 1978.

From 1980 to 1981 adherents of the Juche idea formed, with study groups as the core, regional or local committees in many countries such as Madagascar, Bangladesh, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Guyana, Zimbabwe, Portugal and Malta. and many study groups were formed in Japan, India, Pakistan, Costa Rica, Switzerland, France and Lebanon.

The April 7, 1982 issue of the daily release of the Korean Central News Agency, published in French and other foreign languages in Pyongyang, reported that over 30 study groups of the Juche idea had been formed in Latin America alone.

It also covered news about national seminars which had been held in the past few months in Japan, Benin, Cyprus, Panama, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Finland, Tanzania, Honduras, Venezuela, Denmark, Colombia, Norway, Mali, etc.

All these are held at the instance of the International Institute of the Juche Idea whose board meets in different countries every year.

In order to study and discuss the Juche idea more deeply symposiums are regularly held in Korea.

The latest one was held on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

TRADITIONS OF MT. MYOHYANG, MODERN AESTHETIC SENSE AND EULOGY ON INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP

The road to Mt. Myohyang from Pyongyang threads through scenic ravines along the Chongchon River. The road continues to China. On the way to the mountain lie such towns as Pyongsong, Sunchon, Kaechon, kujang etc.

April is the tilling season. The countryside can be likened to an immense garden, where thousands of tilling farmers, horticulturists and seedling-breeders bustle about.

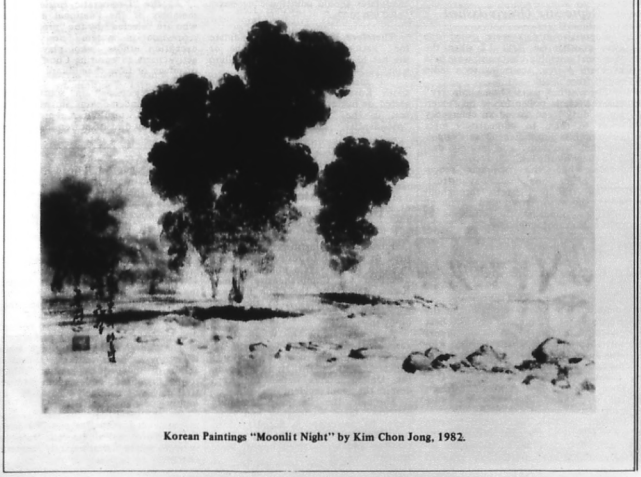
Not far away from the capital city lies a block of glasshouses covering an area of scores of *chongbo*. A little farther north stretch out, on low hills, orchards and fields terraced with small rocks like a fortress wall by masterly hands.

Vegetable fields on the damp riverside are hemmed in with rice-straw hedges for protection. A little farther come in sight attractively-clad young women planting cabbage.

Transparent vinyl sheets are seen spread in the middle of the tawny fields which have been ploughed. They protect maize seedings to be bedded out soon.

Fields are carefully spaded, ploughed and weeded, to the edges and then swept and cleaned for sowing.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Moonlit Night" by Kim Chon Jong, 1982.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Jan. 9–30)

* A delegation of the Korean Architects Union headed by Kim Ha Jong, vice-Chairman of the State Construction Commission and vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the union, to attend the 15th Conference and the 16th General Meeting of the International Union of Architects scheduled in Egypt.

Jan. 12

* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, for a visit to China.

Jan. 16

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party, for a visit to Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Jan. 19

* A government forestry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Jae Ryul, Minister of Forestry, for a visit to the Soviet Union.

* A Korean light industry delegation headed by vice-Premier and Chairman of the Light Industry Commission Kim Bok Sin, for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.

* A Korean government delegation headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, to attend the 11th Meeting of the DPRK-Romania inter-Governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consulative Committee, and for a visit to Malta as a Korean Government economic delegation.

* A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Li Song Ho, vice-Chairman of the committee, to attend a Soviet all-union peace conference slated in Moscow.

Jan. 30

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, for attending the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of France.

* A Korean moviemen's delegation headed by Ho Baek San, vice-Minister of Culture and Art, to visit the Soviet Union.

* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Guk Sam, vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, to visit India.

* A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Li Sok Chun, vice-Director of the Secretariat of its Central Committee, to visit Poland.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Jan. 9–Jan. 23)

Jan. 9

* A joint communique on opening diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Ivory Coast was signed in New York.

Jan. 11

* A 1985-1986 protocol on cooperation in the field of radio and television broadcasting between the DPRK Radio and Broadcasting Committee and the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was signed in Pyongyang.

Jan. 12

* A 1985 protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China was signed in Beijing.

Jan. 22

* An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the People's League of Indian Journalists was signed in New Delhi.

Jan. 23

* A protocol of the 11th meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic, Scientific and Technological Consulative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic was signed in Bucharest.

(KCNA)

Pyongyang's Top Stars Due Here

Top stars and film producers of the DPRK will be here around Feb. 20 to join their 7-member advance team.

The delegation, comprised 30, is the first DPRK arrival to be issued visas by Tokyo in 14 months.

Their business is to co-produce a new film in a joint venture with Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Shooting on location is to last for 2 months, and Hyogo, Tokyo, Nagasaki, and Yamaguchi prefectures are chosen for location sites.

The planned film depicts the life of a Korean resident here who has been an active distribution agent for the Korean-language daily Choson Sinbo.

The film is to be directed by Ko Hak Rim, a returnee from Japan. Starring will be 6 People's Actors and Actresses and 4 Merited Actors and Actresses.

Mun Ye Bon, No. 1 actress in the DPRK (People's Actress) who had distinguished herself in 1930's under the Japanese colonial rule, playing the role of heroine of "Chun Hyang Jon" and "The Arirang Pass"; Kim Jung Shik (People's Actor) who is hero in "Emissary Unreturned", directed by Shin Sang Ok and Choe Un Hui · Hong Yong Hi (People's Actress) and Kim Ryong Rim (People's Actor), who performed the hero in "The Unknown Heroes".

People's Actress Mun Ye Bong

- Makes her debut in "A Ferryboat without Owner" at the age of 15 directed by La Un Gyu who made the first talking picture in Korea,
- Becomes a top star after appearing in "Chun Hyang Jon" and "The Arirang Pass" before liberation
- Appeares as heroine in "My Home Town" in 1949, the first film produced in the DPRK after liberation
- Performs leading characters in such films as "Name Refound" and "On the Way to Growth"

People's Actress Hong Yong Hi

- Makes her debut in the heroine of the "Flower Girl" at 17 year-old
- Won "Special Award" in the 18th Karlovy Vary International Film Festival, Chechoslovakia in 1972

People's Actor Kim Jung Shik (left)

- Born on July 1, 1936
- Becomes drama actor after graduation from Film College in 1961
- Becomes cinema actor in 1979
- Performs a hero in "Emissary Unreturned"

People's Actor Kim Ryong Rim (right)

- Becomes an actor after graduation from Film College in 1963
- Distinguishes himself in "The Unknown Heroes" (20 Vol)

Sports and Culture

• Kim Gwang Son and Kim Chun Hwa of the DPRK were reported to have come first in 500 metre and 1,000 metre junior boys' and girls' events at the International Speed Skating Tounament held over January 23-24 to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary. They placed first in the total.

Kim Gwang Hyon in the junior boys' event and Han Chun Ok in the grown-up girls' event came second in 500 metre and 1,000 metre and finished the runner-up in the total.

• The Speed Skating Contests of the Winter Sports Championships for 1985 which opened in Pujon, South Hamgyong Province, on January 13 have come to an end.

Many skaters from different sports teams participated in the contests.

Im Ri Bin of the Pyongyang Municipal Sports Team wrote three records of the Republic in multi-events, Li Gye Sun and Song Hwa Son of the Ryanggang Provincial Sports Team and Hong Ok Nam and Kim Gui Suk of the North Pyongan Provincial Sports Team and Li Gang Ok of the Chagang Provincial Sports Team rewrote the previous records of the Republic.

In the group (A) Im Ri Bin (man) of the Pyongyang Municipal Sports Team and Li Gye Sun (woman) of the Ryanggan Provincial Sports Team placed first in the total of the multi-events. In the junior group Kim Su Nam (man) of the Pyongyang Railway Administration Sports Team and Kim Chun Wol (woman) of the Ryanggang Provincial Sports Team emerged winners.

Cho Yong Chol (man) of the North Hamgyong Provincial Sports Team and Pak Gum Hyon (woman) of the Pyongyang Municipal Sports Team came first in the total of the short race events.

• The feature film "Emissary Unreturned" produced by the Shin Film Studio was screened to a full house at the 15th Belgrade International Film Festival.

It was screened first at the theatre with 4,000 seats in the Sava Centre in Belgrade on February 4.

The film was watched by veterans, artists, students and other Belgrade citizens, several thousands in all.

The president of the organizing committee of the festival expressed admiration at the high ideological and artistic value of the film, saying "Emissary Unreturned" is a very good film which gives an emotional depiction of a historical fact in Korea.

New York Times & Washington Post on Chon's Manhandling of Mr. Kim

Major U.S. newspapers, The New York Times and the Washington Post, editorially commented on the Feb. 8 incident at Kimpo International Airport in which dissident leader Kim Dae Jung and his American entourage were roughed up by south Korean security police.

The Times (Feb. 9) urged Seoul to apologize for an airport incident and The Post (Feb. 11) stressed that it is important "to keep in central focus the question of why it is that freedom and democracy are in such apparent short supply in south Korea."

Here are excerpts from two editorials:

Make-Believe in Seoul

Whatever happened at Seoul's airport, they were not exactly throwing posies. Friday when the exiled Kim Dae Jung returned to South Korea. The country's best-known opposition leader was hustled away from the Americans who accompanied him, and they in turn were roughed up by security police. So with the whole world watching. South Korea's military regime bard its fists in an inexcusable and juvenile show of pugilism.

To be sure, Seoul denies that any beatings occurred. But Mr. Kim says otherwise. So do two U.S. representatives, a former U.S. ambassador and a former assistant secretary of state for human rights. Beside, the Seoul regime saw to it that foreign reporter were kept on their plane during the crucial encounter, assuring confusion about what happened.

Perhaps Mr. Kim's American escorts were jumpy and had not been told that shoving and punching are considered mid by local standards. But they understood that they would be allowed to see him home, where he and his wife are now under virtual house arrest. Events recalled too vividly a scene in Manila in August 1983, when another exiled democrat. Benigno Aquino, was killed on arrival while in the hands of a military welcoming committee.

President Chun Doo Hwan is unlikely to do anything so drastic. His Fifth Republic is electing a National Assembly on Tuesday and he wants favorable headlines for this limited plebiscite. Nor does he want publicity that could unsettle plans for a state visit to Washington in April. Down the road lie the 1988 Summer Olympics, when his regime hopes to gain respect and acceptance as something more than a police state.

So why the mauling at the airport? Why not let Mr. Kim return in peace, and leave him in peace? Why for that matter, not loosen press controls and give South Koreans political as well as economic freedoms?

. . . there are no reasons for swallowing this make-believe. If South Korea wants the respect of Americans, a good beginning would be to apologize for the airport outrage and to make sure that Mr. Kim remains unharmed.

–THE NEW YORK TIMES: (Feb. 9)

Freedom and Democracy Are in Short Supply

President Reagan had some stirring words to say about (freedom in his State of the Union address last Wednesday, words that went well beyond his familiar commitment . . . . Declared the president: "Freedom is not the sole prerogative of a chosen few, it is the universal right of all God's children. Our mission is to nourish and defend freedom and democracy and to communicate these ideals everywhere we can."

At this moment when the Reagan administrations is rededicating itself to this goal, it is sobening to see the events that unfolded in South Korea in connection with the return of the opposition politician Kim Dae Jung. . . . . what has been on view in Seoul in recent days is a stark picture of a police-run society that uses force and deception to keep an opposition figure from taking up an orderly and peaceful role in the public life of his country.

A brisk debate is under way over what were the clements of the arrival plain and who was responsible for its breakdown. The four major parties – Mr. Kim, his American escorts, the South Korean government and the U.S. goverment – have all contributed to it.

It is important to learn just what happened, but it is also important to keep in central focus the question of why it is that freedom and democracy are in such apparent short supply in South Korea and what the United States ought to be doing in South Korea, as President Reagan put it, "to nourish and defend freedom and democracy and to communicate these ideals everywhere we can."

If this is a legitimate goal of U.S. policy, and we believe it is, then the implications for the United States in South Korea are very clear. Kim Dae Jung left home as a political exile in 1981. The South Korean government has greeted him by in effect restoring his condition as a political prisoner, immediately putting him back under house arrest, To fence off Mr. Kim and other opposition figures by "sedition" charges and police guards is a direct and, one must assume, deliberate affront to the policy freshly enunciated by Mr. Reagan. It is not the American escorts who are most challenged here, they are few and they are remote from the levers of official power. It is Ronald Reagan. What is he going to do about it?

–The WAHSINGTON POST. (Feb. 11)

NKDP Candidates Put Up Good Fight

Fareastern Economic Review, in its Feb. 14 issue, reported that NKDP candidates, despite many pressures and campaign obstruction by the "government", gained ground in south Korea's major cities in the campaign for the Feb. 12 election. The election results are impressive in view of the fact DJP candidates, unlike NKDP candidates, enjoyed almost limitless access to campaign funds and media exposure. Here is the report written by Shim Jae Hoon during the electioneering campaing:

Candidates calling the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan a "military dictatorship" and vowing to restore civilian supremacy in government seem to be steadily gaining ground in South Korea's major cities of Seoul, Pusan, Kwangju and Taegu in the current campaign for the 12 February election of a new national assembly.

Mostly members of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), these supporters of opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam would appear to be making a big impression in the key urban constituencies, foreshadowing a substantial loss of support for the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and moderate opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP).

Although the NKDP was launched in a hurry – just a few weeks before the official start of the campaign in late January – its unfettered attacks on the government have quickly produced a new surge of popularity. In many of the 92 districts being contested by 10 groups including independents and the numerically insignificant socialists, Unless the present sharp criticisms of Chun's leadership are stopped, the NKDP appears, likely to sweep the major industrial areas of Seoul. South Kyongsang near Pusan and South Cholla Province.

"In this election, voters must decide whether they want a government which is beyond their power to control, or a democracy that checks its excesses, said Park Chan Jong, an NKDP candidate in Pusan Park, who was taken off a political blacklist a few years ago, is campaigning against three rivals including Yun Suk Sun, a powerful deputy secretary-general of the DJP.

The heated campaign in Pusan neatly encapsulates the mood in other cities. Despite restrictive electoral laws – a candidate's speeches must not exceed 30 minutes and he can only make three or four during the 20-day campaign response among the 23 million qualified voters has been impressive. More than 20,000 people filled a school stadium in Kwangju, 7,000 turned up at a meeting in Taegu and 15,000 went to one in a central district of Seoul, Opposition candidates brave warmer weather on polling day, encouraging a large turnout which they claim will work against the government.

The sort of outright criticisms made by the opposition at their noisily applauded rallies could have landed anyone with a stiff jail term in normal times, but the government has been largely powerless to deal with them for fear that repressive action would only help the opposition's cause. In such a heated campaign, the tame DKP candidates have appeared even more embarrassed than their rivals from the government.

They have been accused of "collaborating with a repressive regime" and have been booed at many meetings. Observers predict they could lose heavily in the urban districts. The temperature of the campaign can be gauged by the fact that many student activists, who have been prominent throughout, have been arrested and given short jail sentences on charges of disturbing the peace.

There are other pressures. In Taegu, Yu Song Hwan, an NKDP candidate, said he could find no printer willing to defy police pressure and print posters for him. Yu also said he was ordered by election-management officials to delete phrases attacking Chun as a "military dictator" and the names of Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam from his leaflets. In retaliation, he and his supporters staged a 30-hour sit-in at the local election-management office. In Pusan, with its high proportion of industrial workers, some opposition campaign workers have been arrested while circulating leaflets.

By contrast, government candidates enjoy almost limitless access to campaign funds and media exposure. In blatant defiance of its public ownership, the Korean Broadcasting System offers heavy coverage to DJP candidates while either ignoring or distroting the views of their opponents. The legal ceiling of Won 70 million (US $84,286) for campaign funds has effectively been broken by almost all the parties.

But as in most previous campaigns, government candidates have usually been the worst offenders. An estimate of average spending per candidate in one large urban constituency has run to Won 5 billion, more than seven times the legal limit. Evidence of unfair campaigning abounds throughout the country, including excessive use of government officials to influence voters.

Nonetheless, as polling day approaches, the ruling DJP appears concerned by the prospect of winning a smaller percentage of the vote than the 35% it collected in the last election in 1981. Kwon Ik Hyon, the party chairman, has vowed to garner at least 38%, to register a positive vote of confidence in Chun's leadership. The danger in setting such a target lies in the possibility that anything less would be read as a vote of no confidence. If this happens, the government could face some tough challenges in the new assembly.

(Continued from page 1)

But, the government "preparations" for his return belied that view and Kim's effectiveness as a rallying point for the opposition became clear when 50,000 people lined the road to Kimpo International Airport to cheer him in the largest anti-"government" rally in five years.

After the election results were announced, Mr. Kim renewed his call on Chon to open a dialogue on full democratization with himself and two other top prominent politicians, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Jong Pil, who are banned from political activities.

Referring to the Chon junta, he said: "I hope they will learn a lesson from this election. If they don't. they will have to pay dearly for it. There will be no more stability, there will be more demonstrations by students and workers.

People Want Real Opposition Party

Of course, the NKDP's victory can be considered a major setback for Chon's DJP. But, the election results – the NKDP all but swept the other opposition parties off the slate – also mean voters' dissatisfaction with the existing opposition parties, the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP). The NKDP, which was hastily organized only a month before, vaulted these two opposition parties which in the past offered only token opposition to the "goverment."

The existing opposition parties have been widely discredited in the past 4 years because of their poor efforts to restore democratic institutions which the people at large have been demanding. Many share the view that DKP and KNP were allowed to be organized by the military as window-dressing for a parliament firmly under Chon's control.

Kim Chae Kwang, campaign manager of the NKDP who won a seat in Seoul, said in a statement that his party must absorb or merge with the other opposition groups, and achieve a great unity of the opposition bloc.

If the opposition parties were able to overcome their differences and unify the democratic forces, including workers and students, they would pose a serious challenge to the Chon junta and hasten democratization of society.

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